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## THE GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 18, 1838.

We adverted last week to the temper, and spirit, and principles, and aims, with which it is obviously and absolutely essential to commence the associations and labours of the new Conference year, on the part of both preachers and people, in order to mutual profit, happiness, and prosperity. In a successful prosecution of those labours, order, or method, punctuality, and courage, are as necessary to the apparatus of ordinary instrumentality as simplicity, devotion, and love.

A place for every thing, and every thing in its place—a time for every thing, and every thing at its time—are among the primary maxims and secrets of success and eminence in every profession and business in common life; nor are they less important in the affairs of the Divine Household, and in the aggressive operations of the Church of God upon the world of ignorance, sin, and misery. Every duty has its appropriate place in the scale of comparative importance, and its appropriate time in the daily, and weekly, and quarterly arrangements of Christian labour. Among true Methodists, method must ever hold a pre-eminence. And the confession that we speak from painful and humiliating experience in more than one instance may not be necessary to the practical enforcement of the remark, that a laxity in conscientious method in discharging private and public Christian duties lies at the very foundation of frequent soul dejection, spiritual darkness, religious lassitude, and want of success. "Order is heaven's first law," and constitutes the key-stone of the arch in the temple of Christian duty and happiness,—is the glory of that temple, and the source of many of its attractions. In the absence of it, all is perplexity and confusion.

Punctuality grows out of order, and forms an essential part of it. If order is necessary to a man's own comfort and interests, punctuality is necessary to the comfort and interest of others. This remark also is equally applicable to preachers and people. If the preacher should be punctual at the appointed time to preach, so ought the hearer to be. And punctuality as to time is important in attending the class-meeting and prayer-meeting, as well as preaching. It ought to run through the whole of a Christian's engagements and intercourse in life. "Let every thing be done exactly at the time," says our admirable Discipline, the philosophy of which throughout is as sound as its divinity and precepts are scriptural and practical. "Appointments," says the late pious Cecil, "become debts: I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family: the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes the duty. Punctuality is important, as it gains time: it is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality: a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the (late) Duke of Newcastle, 'I do one thing at a time.' Punctuality gives weight to character: such a man has made an appointment; then I know he will keep it.' And this generates punctuality in you; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself."

In connection with these remarks it is only necessary for us to remind our fellow labourers of the different collections which are to be made on the various circuits and stations,—of the time, and manner, and extent in which those collections or subscriptions are to be solicited,—of the renewal of the quarterly tickets, schedules, &c.—of the interests of the Book Room and Guardian Office,—and, above all, of the reading, and exposition, and practice of our Discipline, and of the promotion of the work of God in season and out of season.

Finally—To order in every arrangement—to punctuality in every duty, must be added dauntless Christian courage in every enterprise and work. The language of love is, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The language of faith is, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth." The language of obedience, proceeding from faith and love, is,—

"Faith in thy name, O Lord, I go,  
My daily labour to pursue;  
Then, only thee, resolved to know,  
In all I think, or speak, or do."

In the performance of duty, in the service of God, worldly expediency is not to be tolerated, much less consulted. Duties are ours—events belong to Him, and to Him only, who supremely controls them, and who controls the wrath of men to his own praise and even the sufferings of his people to their own

far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. The Christian's business, in all the relations of life, and under all circumstances, is, not to consult the opinions or example of men, or the impulses or suggestions of a carnal nature, but to do the will, and the whole will, of God from the heart, even to the death, if called to it. And such faith, and such love, and such obedience, will the Lord delight to honour. What a noble example of magnanimity does the conduct of Elijah the prophet present, in reproving the profligate King Ahab to his face, in opposing single-handed the whole multitude of Baal's followers, and slaying Jezebel's four hundred and fifty chaplains! And how signally did God honour the fidelity and courage of his servant! When the French King determined that the Prince of Condé should go to mass, or suffer perpetual banishment, or death, that Prince replied—"As to the first of these, by the grace of God, I never will; and as to the other two, I leave the choice of either to your Majesty."—When the friends of Luther would have dissuaded him from going to Worms, the intrepid Reformer answered—"I would go if there were as many devils there, as there are tiles on the houses." When Valerius, the Arian emperor, sent a message to the great Basil, that he would put him to death, Basil responded—"I would that he would; I would go to heaven sooner." When the emperor Eudoxia threatened the famous Chrysostom, he said to the courtier, "Go, tell her, that I FEAR NOTHING BUT SIN."

### Observance of the Sabbath.

It may give additional interest to the following communication, for our readers to know that it is from the pen of an officer of rank in active service in the regular army. How interesting to see the soldiery of a Joshua and the piety of a Moses united in the same individual—with the sword of the one in his hand, and the prayer of the other in his heart! Would that such examples were multiplied! Would that all who are zealous to maintain the allegiance of this Province to the British Empire, were as loyal and equally zealous to secure its allegiance to Him by whom earthly kings reign and princes decree justice!

From a "Zealous Churchman" we shall always be happy to hear, at his convenience.—The details of his plan for a six days' stage may not be practicable in the present infant state of the country. The shorter way, perhaps, to cure the evil is, to prevail upon all men of religious feeling and principle to desist from Sabbath travelling as much as if there were no such day. The proprietors of neither boats nor stages would continue to run long without passengers. The inducement to their robbery of the Great God, and rebellion against the laws of His Government, would thus be taken away. The fountain of the evil would be dried up, and the stream would cease to flow. Let every Christian patriot and man of God ask himself, "What can I do for my King Eternal—for his established religion—for this province of his Empire—in order to put down the rebellion of the Sabbath? If I can do no more, I can cease from Sabbath travelling."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

July 5th, 1838.

Sir,—Having commenced a series of letters on the subject of the prevailing laxity of opinion and practice regarding the duty of Christians to abstain from their ordinary employments and recreations on that holy day, which, under the dispensation of the Gospel, is with delightful and significant propriety termed the Lord's day,—and having expressed a hope that, by the united and zealous exertions of the Christian community, some check at least might be put upon the growing evil of Sabbath travelling,—I proceed, with your permission, to redeem my pledge of proposing the adoption of some plan to effectuate an object which every Christian must approve of. Should you deem my observations unsuited for the Journal whose editorship you have so recently assumed, I shall by no means be offended by your declining to insert them; for I assure you that as I proceed I am increasingly convinced of the miserable inadequacy of my powers to treat of the great subject which I have so rashly undertaken. I entreat you not to suffer any feelings of courtesy to weigh a moment with you: a hint to "A Zealous Churchman" will be all that is necessary to silence his pen.

I cannot help thinking that an affectionate and faithful remonstrance on the part of the Ministers of Christ would generally have the effect of awakening the consciences of those more immediately implicated, to the enormity of the guilt which attaches to them, and, by the blessing of God, might rescue one or more from that tremendous precipice, on the brink of which every wilful violator of the sanctity of God's holy day is recklessly or ignorantly walking.

But could not a still more emphatic testimony for God be presented by the Church at large, with well-founded hopes of vindicating to a certain extent his insulted law, and of checking the progress of universal demoralization, more or less attendant upon every vicious custom, if allowed to diffuse its poisonous influence unnoticed or unresisted by the voice of Christian reprobation? Why should not the serious members, with the Ministers of every congregation, make known their

conscientious disapproval to the proprietors of a Sabbath-travelling steamboat,—at the same time intimating their intention of giving their exclusive patronage to any owner or company which shall regulate its affairs with the strictest regard to the obligations of the fourth commandment? I cannot think that such an expression of Christian sentiment would be unheeded, or the effort unblest. It is due both to the public, who should be protected from examples of vice and irreligion, and it is due to the unhappy and guilty individuals concerned, as the most likely method of awakening their slumbering consciences. At any rate some such protest is required, when public expediency has so grievously supplanted public principle as to sanction the most glaring outrages of the Divine requirements, which were wont, in days gone by, to be esteemed obligatory upon a nation professing Christianity.

Just eight years ago this very day I was travelling in a canal-boat between Buffalo and Rochester. There was suspended in the cabin an advertisement of an hotel, which set forth, among other recommendations to travellers of every character, climate, and taste, the following, as nearly as I can recollect:—"N. B. Persons of Pioneer principles will meet with every attention." My curiosity was naturally excited; for hitherto this word had been associated in my mind with spades, pick-axes, &c., more than with principles. On enquiry I was informed that there were two companies opposed to each other, each having its own coaches, canal-boats, &c.; that one of these which went by the name of the "Pioneers" did no work on the Sabbath day, while the other, with impious audacity, counted all days alike. On my expressing my determination to patronize the "Pioneer coach" at Rochester, it was intimated to me that I should be laughed at, and probably insulted. However I succeeded in persuading a young gentleman and his sister to accompany me in encountering anti-Pioneer hostility. Whether from preference or not, I am unable to say,—but the coach I remember was quite full; nor did we meet with any ill-treatment. I am quite ignorant of the origin of the appellation "Pioneer," nor do I know any thing further of the company so designated: whether it was the result of Christian zeal disinterestedly aiming at the public good,—or whether it was a mere speculation of individuals, calculating on a monopoly of the patronage of the religious public,—or whether the company had in view the double object of making money and aiding the cause of religion at the same time, I know not. It often occurred to me that a somewhat similar scheme might be adopted "at home" with great advantage. In a country where the population is so much greater than in America, and where the number of Christians bears perhaps an equal proportion to the bulk of society, the experiment could hardly fail: and though the same cannot be said of this thinly-peopled Colony, I am nevertheless disposed to think that the religious population, if adequately roused to exertion, is fully competent to support any such undertaking, and to carry it through all opposition. Let an effort first be made upon the proprietors of steamboats and coaches, to induce them to adopt "Pioneer" principles. Should their consciences be already seared through their unhallowed gains, it strikes me that a little enterprise on the part of the religious public would accomplish the desired object more effectually. A six-day travelling company might be formed, which would obtain the exclusive support of the religious public; and having in view no pecuniary profit, its scale of fares and charges might be so moderate as to defy any attempt on the part of others to compete with it for any length of time. There would be no difficulty in obtaining the most experienced engineers, firemen, drivers, &c.; for I am confident that the majority of those who are now the slaves of a Sabbath-breaking community would hail with thankfulness their deliverance from a worse than Egyptian bondage. Of course all the persons employed would receive for their six days' services the same amount of wages as they are now paid for their seven days' toil. Difficulties must be expected; but they are surely not insuperable, if Christians think the proposed scheme worthy of engaging their energies. That it should fail for want of funds is very improbable; for if other companies enrich themselves by their boats, coaches, &c., why should not a six-day company be able to support itself? Enjoying an equal share at least of general patronage, and the exclusive support of a large, and I trust increasing body, the loss of the Sabbath day's profits would be more than compensated for by the saving of fuel, the wear and tear of machinery, &c. If its affairs were conducted with ordinary prudence, there is reason to hope that, with the Divine blessing, it would prosper. However, I trust there are not wanting a sufficient number of Christians willing to risk a trifling pecuniary sacrifice to obtain so desirable an end. Shall it be said that pious men display no lack of worldly wisdom and enterprise in money-making speculations, but that they have neither leisure nor mind to engage in any undertaking that does not promise an adequate remuneration? Not that a six-day company could not, or ought not to be profit-

able; but I think it desirable that any attempt such as I have suggested, professedly designed to promote the glory of God, and to testify against the wickedness of others, should be conducted upon principles consistent with its high aim. Let it stand forth to the world free from the possible imputation of a crafty device to make money under the cloak of religious zeal; let it challenge public scrutiny as a disinterested effort of Christian philanthropy. I would suggest that the company should be constituted somewhat on the principles which regulate the Exeter Hall in London, the interest upon the shares of which is limited to £5 per cent. per annum; any profits exceeding that maximum of interest to be divided among certain religious Societies, who have their committee-rooms under its roof. A limitation of the same character, only varying according to the different value of money in this country, would be desirable: so that the consciences of the shareholders might be free from the jealous fear of an unworthy motive, and their hearts be at full liberty to ask a blessing upon their humble endeavours to glorify God. The excess of income, if any, might be devoted to a Lord's day Society, or to any religious or charitable objects which a committee of management might decide upon.

A ZEALOUS CHURCHMAN.

### Thanks to God for the unspeakable Gift of Christ.

Yes, he is not only a gift, but an UNSPEAKABLE gift. Much has indeed been said of this gift; in Christian conversation; in the sermons of ministers; in the preaching of Prophets and Apostles; in the Scriptures of truth, of which it is the principal, and, in a sense, the only subject. But it is not in the power of words to do it justice. And we see how even inspired men labour for terms and images, when they would hold forth a little of the Saviour's glory.

He is a gift unspeakable—if we consider the greatness of his person. We consider him a man of sorrows; but he was not always so. He was born in the fulness of time; but his goings forth were from of old, from everlasting. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. All things were made by him, and without him was not any thing made that was made.

Unspeakable—if we consider the immensity of the plenteous life he possesses, as a Mediator, for our use. Some things include many more. What an unspeakable blessing is a fountain, being the source of all the refreshing streams that flow from it, and fertilize and beautify the ground! What an unspeakable blessing is the sun, that makes our day, our spring, our summer! What would the earth be without the sun? What an unspeakable blessing is life, with all its intelligence, pursuits, productions, and enjoyments! He is the fountain of living waters. He is the Sun of righteousness. He is the life of the soul and eternity.—He not only insures every thing else, but contains it. In him it hath pleased the Father that all blessed should dwell. In him we are furnished with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places.

And can we think of this, and not exclaim—Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift! Nothing is so detestable as ingratitude. The very heathens condemned it. One of their philosophers said, "Call a man ungrateful, and you call him every thing that is vile." The Lacedæmonians made it punishable.—South compares such a wretch to the sea, that turns the sweet influences of the clouds into brine; and to the grave, which is always receiving and never restoring. How soon we complain of a want of thankfulness in our fellow-creatures towards ourselves! How soon do we abandon them, when our favours seem lost upon them!

And yet what are these favours, when, too, from a community of nature, and the command of God, we are under an obligation to show them! How few! How small! How far from being entirely pure in their motive! With how little self-denial and sacrifice attended! Herein is love! not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

And can this love deserve only a careless reflection of the mind? Or a cold acknowledgement of the lip? Ought it not to claim and consecrate the heart? Ought we not to ask, every moment,—What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me? Ought we not, by the mercies of God, to present our bodies a living sacrifice?

"Were the whole realm of nature mine,  
That were a present far too small;  
Love so amazing, so divine,  
Demands my soul, my life, my all."

—Joy's Morning Exercises for the Closet.

"Herein," says St. John, "is love." Where shall we go for manifestations of the tenderness, the sympathy, the benignity of God? The philosopher of this world leads us to nature, its benevolent final causes, and kind contrivances to increase the sum of animal happiness; and there he stops,—with half his demonstration! But the apostle leads us to the gift bestowed by the Father for the sake of the recovery of man's intellectual and moral nature, and to the cross endured by the Son, on this high behalf. Go to the

heavens, which canopy man with grandeur, cheer his steps with successive light, and mark his festivals by their chronology; go to the atmosphere, which invigorates his spirits, and is to him the breath of life; go to the smiling fields, decked with verdure for his eye, and covered with fruits for his sustenance; go to every scene which spreads beauty before his gaze, which is made harmoniously vocal to his ear, which fills and delights the imagination by its glow or by its greatness; we travel with you, we admire with you, we feel and enjoy with you, we adore with you, but we stay not with you. We hasten onward in search of a demonstration more convincing, that "God is love;" and we rest not till we press into the strange, the mournful, the joyful scenes of Calvary, and amidst the throng of invisible and astonished angels, weeping disciples, and the mocking multitude, under the arch of the darkened heaven, and with earth trembling beneath our feet, we gaze upon the meek, the resigned, but fainting Sufferer, and exclaim, "Herein is love,"—herein, and no where else, is it so affecting, so unequivocally demonstrated.—"not that we loved God, but that God loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins."—R. Watson.

### Divine and Human Learning.

A distinction has been made between divine and human learning, and much has been written upon it. The former has by some been magnified to the contempt and exclusion of the latter, as if that ought not to be brought into the sanctuary; as if any great quantity of it were not only useless but prejudicial; as if science were the death of goodness, and ignorance indeed the mother of devotion. On the other hand, there are who pretty plainly intimate, that they think the name of learning due only to that which we style human: religion, in their opinion, being calculated to engage the attention of none but those whose abilities qualify them not for scholars. In the first of these representations there is a want of judgment; in the second, of piety. The two species of learning differ; but they differ as the MEANS do from the END. Were there no divine learning, human learning would lose great part of its value; limited to the present life, it must terminate on the confines of the grave. And had we no human learning, we should not be able to attain to that which is divine. The days of inspiration have been long since at an end. God has ceased to communicate immediately the treasures of wisdom and knowledge to any man. Modern pretensions to such communications betray some fault either in the hearts or heads of those who make them. These treasures must be sought for, with the blessing of God upon our endeavours, in the ordinary way.

The history of the people of God cannot be understood, without taking with us that of pagan states, particularly of the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman empires. To adjust the situation of places, and the succession of times, we must call to our assistance the sciences of geography, chronology, and astronomy. Nor can the proportions of the temple and its furniture, described in the books of Kings and Chronicles, and afterwards referred to by Ezekiel and St. John, be well comprehended and ascertained, without something of mathematics and mechanics.—Thus necessary is a knowledge of languages and sciences to interpret the letter of Scripture, the source of doctrines and precepts, the foundation of all improvements, moral and spiritual.—DISCIPLES OF HORNE.

### The true remedy for human misery.

As long as the world is wicked, it must be miserable. "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." All attempts to increase happiness, except by diminishing wickedness and strengthening the moral principle, are vain. The Gospel is the grand cure of human woe; and when it has spread to the extent seen by the prophet; when it has leavened the heart of man, regulated his actions, shed its own character upon society; when it has interwoven itself into human laws, government, and national institutions; then a sorrowing world shall dry up its tears, and complaint give place to praise; then conscience will no longer rack the spirit, for it shall be sprinkled with the blood of Christ; the soul shall no longer pine in discontent, for God, its true and natural portion, shall be known and enjoyed; the voice of joy shall be heard in the tabernacles of the righteous, for God will make those of one house to be agreed; violence and oppression shall cease, and, with them, the widow's wrongs, and the orphan's tears. By a connection as inseparable as that which subsists between sin and misery, the effect of righteousness shall be peace, quietness, and assurance for ever; the people shall joy as in the time of harvest, for righteousness shall spring out of the earth, and peace look down from heaven: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them;" they shall joy as in victory, for the rod of the grand oppressor shall be broken; Satan shall fall, his reign be terminated; and one universal transporting "Hallelujah" ascend from every land, to the honour of Him by whom the victory is achieved.—RICHARD WATSON.

### Assurance of acceptance with God.

For the sake of the Church and the world, not less than for our own sakes, let us give diligence to clear up our interest in the Gospel, that, "the joy of the Lord may be our strength" in his service. The want of personal assurance not only brings a loss in our own experience, but a hindrance to usefulness within our appointed sphere. Hence our efforts are often powerless in parrying off the attack of "him that reproaches us;" and our attempts to "strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees" of our brethren unavailing. At some times the dread of the charge of hypocrisy—at other times the absence of the only "constraining" principle—"the love of Christ"—stops the utterance of "the word of truth," damps our privilege, and obscures our character as a witness of our God and Saviour. Justly, indeed, might he punish our unfaithfulness in the neglect of this spiritual weapon, by forbidding us to speak any more in his name; and therefore, in deprecating this grievous judgment, the child of God conscious of guilt will cast himself at the footstool of mercy.—"Take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth." Not only take it out of my heart; but let it be ready in my mouth for a confession of my Master.—Bridges on the 119th Psalm.

### Peevish and Discontented Thoughts.

No one would choose to entertain guests that were peevish and discontented with every thing. Their room is certainly much better than their company. They are uneasy in themselves, and will soon make the whole house so; like wasps, that are not only restless, but will cause universal uneasiness, and sting the family. Watch, therefore, against all thoughts of this kind, which do but chafe and corrode the mind to no purpose. To harbour these is to do yourself more injury than it is in the power of your greatest enemy to do you. It is equally a Christian's interest and duty to "learn in whatsoever state he is, therewith to be content."—Bishop Horne.

### Gloomy and Melancholy Thoughts.

There is one sort of guests, who are no strangers to the minds of man,—of an Englishman, it is said, above others. These are gloomy and melancholy thoughts. There are times and seasons, when to some every thing appears dismal and disconsolate, though they know not why. A black cloud hangs hovering over their minds; which, when it falls in showers through their eyes, is dispersed; and all is serene again. This is often purely mechanical, and owing either to some fault in the bodily constitution, or some accidental disorder in the animal frame. It comes on in a dark month, a thick sky, and an east wind; it may be owing in part to our situation as islanders, and in part to the grossness and heaviness of our diet, attended, as it frequently is among those of a better condition, who are chiefly subject to this malady, with the want of a due degree of exercise and labour. In this case, the advice of an honest and skillful physician may be of eminent service. Constant employment and a cheerful friend are two excellent remedies. Certain, however, it is, that whatever means can be devised, they should instantly and incessantly be used, to drive away such dreary and desponding imaginations; for to admit and indulge them, would be as if one was to quit the warm precincts of day, to take leave of life and the sun, and to pass one's time amidst the damps and darkness of a funeral vault. Our faculties, in such circumstances, would be benumbed, and we would soon become, ourselves, useless to all the purposes of our being, like the inhabitants of the tomb, who sleep in death.—Bishop Horne.

### Wilberforce in Retirement.

Who, that ever joined him in his hour of daily exercise, cannot see him now as he walked round his garden at Highwood, now in animated and even playful conversation, and then drawing from his copious pockets (to contain Dalrymple's State Papers were their standard measure) a Paaher, a Horace, a Shakspeare, or Cowper, and reading or reciting chosen passages, and then catching at long stored flower leaves as the wind blew them from the pages, or standing by a favourite gurnicusus to repair the loss? Then he would point out the harmony of the tints, the beauty of the pencilling, and the perfection of the colouring, and sum up all into those ascriptions of praise to the Almighty which were ever swelling from his grateful heart. He loved flowers with all the simple delight of childhood. He would hover from bed to bed over his favourites, and when he came in, even from his shortest walk, he deposited a few that he had gathered safely in his room, before he joined the breakfast table. Often he would say, as he enjoyed their fragrance, "How good God is to us! What should we think of a friend who had furnished us with a magnificent house and all we needed, and then, coming in to see that all had been provided according to his wishes, would be hurt to find that no scents had been placed in the rooms? Yet, so has God dealt to us—lovely flowers are the smiles of his goodness."—Life of W. Wilberforce.



RELIGIOUS.

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE.

EPWORTH (the birth-place of Wesley).—The hallowed feeling that has, for some time, attended the ministry of the word in this circuit, encourages a hope that brighter days are at hand.

STAFFORD.—In this circuit, we are blessed with prosperity and peace. The news of revivals at Leeds and other places, as reported in the Watchman, is received with great joy.

LINCOLN.—On Tuesday, May 15th, our district meeting commenced at Spalding, and continued until Thursday noon.

NEWCASTLE.—The District Meeting terminated in this town yesterday. The various funds were ascertained to have increased; in eight of the circuits there has also been a clear addition to the number of members.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY COLLECTIONS. APPELBY.—The collections amounted to an increase of nearly one-half above the proceeds of the preceding year; and a donation of £10 was afterwards received from "A Friend to Missions," for the general objects of the Society.

SALISBURY, AMESBURY, WINTERSBOURNE.—The collections at these anniversaries yielded between forty and sixty pounds.

OXFORD.—The attendance on the whole of the services was unusually large; to some of them vast numbers could not possibly gain admission. The collections amounted to £57 7 4, being an increase on those of the last year of £21 7 1.

PERKINS.—The congregations were large and respectable, and the collections amounted to nearly £15.

SELBY.—There is a decided Missionary spirit in this town, and the public sympathy on the subject has resulted in the present instance in adding nearly £20 to the funds of the Parent Society.

TAUNTON.—The collections at this Anniversary exceed the proceeds of the past year by £10, amounting to £22 7 0.

TORQUAY.—The collections far exceeded those of any former occasion. The greatest peace and unanimity prevail on the Circuit.

BURNLEY.—Our Missionary Anniversary was held in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th of April, William Fishwick, Esq., of Longholme, in the chair, when the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. John Ruby, of Colne, William O'Booth, of Longholme, Thomas Waugh, of Ireland, John Kattenburg, of Leeds, and Peter Jones, of Upper Canada. It is gratifying to state, notwithstanding the very great depression of trade which has for some time been felt in this, as well as in other manufacturing towns, the public collections, together with the proceeds of a few Missionary boxes, amounted to the very liberal sum of £38 11s.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Public Meeting at Great Queen Street, £51 5 3', 'Annual Sermons in the London Chapels, 714 8 0', 'Collections at Exeter Hall, 200 1 6', 'Donations and new Subscriptions do, 1,898 4 3', 'An aged friend, do, 5,000 0 0', 'Francis Riggall, Esq., do, 1,000 0 0', 'Total, £6,933 19 0'.

In addition to the large sums announced in our last as contributed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in connection with the recent Anniversary in Exeter Hall, we have the pleasure to announce the following:—An old friend, by the Rev. Dr. Dunting, donation on annuity, £3,000; From Leabury Circuit, donation on do, 200; Negro Friend Society, for Schools in Antigua, do, 25; Anonymous, Workington, for the Feeble Mission, do, 5.

ASSOCIATE BURGER SYNOD.—UNION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—At the meeting of the synod last week, the subject of re-union with the Church of Scotland was again brought under consideration, and discussed at great length and with the most intense interest.

ABOLITION OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA.—Our readers will rejoice with us on learning the very important fact, that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on the 25th inst., unanimously carried a vigorous Petition to both Houses of Parliament, condemnatory of Idolatry in India, and of the conduct of the East India Company.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY issued nearly 600,000 copies of the Scriptures last year. The receipts of the treasury amounted to about \$450,000.

CHESHAM COLLEGE.—The Rev. John Harris, of Epsom, has accepted an unanimous and cordial invitation from the trustees and committee of Chesham College, to become its theological tutor, and propose to enter on his duties at Christmas next.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is less than twenty years since the formation of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its receipts the last year were more than \$90,000. The following table exhibits the annual income of the society for eight years past.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount received, Expended. 1831: \$9,950 57, \$11,487 28; 1832: 12,494 24, 13,294 24; 1833: 17,087 05, 20,117 27; 1834: 35,700 15, 31,381 53; 1835: 30,492 21, 35,530 08; 1836: 1,037 81, 55,685 85; 1837: 62,745 01, 69,330 85.

This year the income exceeds \$60,000. It appears, then, that within eight years its receipts have increased from \$10,000 to more than \$60,000.

In the year 1830-37 the contributions were nearly equal; in the year 1837 producing only about \$1400 more than the previous year. For this there is a plain reason. In 1830 the expenditure of the society was less than its income by more than \$5000. Of course it was supposed that there was no call for larger collections. By glancing at the table it will be perceived, that in 1834 the income exceeded the expenditure; and in 1835 the income had diminished. But the very next year when it was found needful, the income of the society suddenly rose to more than \$60,000.

We are now more confident than ever, that in six years from this time this missionary society will stand related to the other societies of the United States, as the Wesleyan Missionary Society is related to the sister societies in Europe. If this is the "most efficient missionary society on earth," it cannot, we presume, long remain so.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal. CANADA CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Editors.—In company with several members of the Black River Conference, I had the pleasure of attending the recent session of the Canadian Wesleyan Conference, in Kingston, U. C. We took the steamer Kingston at present, which we found armed for defence against the Yankees and Canadian refugees.

Their sessions are opened by two prayers; after which they all follow the President in the use of the Lord's Prayer. This service leads the mind into an admirable frame for the consideration of important matters of business.

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istry, which is certainly one of the brightest glories of our inimitable system. Really, I could scarcely suppress the wish, at the close of this service, that something of the kind might be introduced among us.

Rev. Luther Lee, "delegate" from the Ulster Anti-Slavery Convention, was present during a part of the session; but before any of us arrived, the leading members of the conference resolved, that they could not receive him in that office.

My brothers: I rejoice to tell you that I never saw the sun rise so bright and clear upon my fellow Indians as at the present time. O may no evil-minded person rise to obscure the clearly by throwing dust in the air.

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Very respectfully yours, JESSE T. PECK.

Gouverneur, June 25, 1838.

Copy of a Despatch to His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Downing St., 25th March, 1838. Sir.—The Indian Missionary, Mr. Peter Jones, and the Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Mr. Alder, have lately been in communication with me relative to the application preferred by the former on behalf of certain of the Indian Tribes in Upper Canada, for Title Deeds of the Lands which they now hold under the Crown.

I need scarcely state, that in considering these letters I have not failed to advert to the opinions expressed in Sir Francis Head's Despatches of the 8th October and 8th of November last. I am of course sensible how much weight is due to Sir F. Head's opinion on such a subject, and with my present information I should much doubt the expediency of adopting the letter the propositions contained in the accompanying letters.

Yet, I must think that some measure may be taken for removing the uneasiness which is said to exist among the Indians in regard to their land. With this view I should propose that at the first general meeting of the Indians an assurance should be conveyed to them in the most formal and solemn manner, that Her Majesty's Government will protect their interests, and respect their rights, in regard to the land on which they are settled.

It might be explained to them, that for the sake of themselves and their posterity, it would not be advisable to deliver into their hands the Title Deeds of their property; but that those Title Deeds should be drawn up in writing and recorded in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the fact of which record any person or persons deputed on their behalf might themselves by inspection; that those Title Deeds so recorded should be considered by the Government as equally binding with any other similar documents; and that if the Indians, or any other individual among them, should at any time desire to sell or exchange their land, the Government would be ready to listen to their applications, and to take such measures as should be most consistent with their welfare and feelings.

It appears to me that if a measure of this nature were adopted, any reasonable apprehension in the minds of the Indians would be allayed, while the danger of their becoming the victims of deception would be avoided.

It would also tend to draw closer the connexion which unites them with the Executive Government, and to cherish those feelings of affection with which they regard the Sovereign of the British Dominions.

I am aware, however, that there may be objections to such a course which have not occurred to me; and I do not therefore desire you to consider the foregoing instruction as imperative. But I should be anxious, that if not the precise measure which I have suggested, some other of a similar description should be forthwith adopted.

In furnishing me with a report of the steps which you may take in this matter, I request that you will advert to the statement in Mr. Jones's letter respecting the annuity granted to the River Credit Indians in return for their lands; and that you will supply me with an explanation of the alleged reduction of the sum which had been agreed on as a permanent payment.

I have the honor, &c. GLENELG.

LEWIS, 22nd May, 1838. To Mr. Joseph Sawyer, and the River Credit Indians.

My DEAR BROTHERS.—For your information I have sent you a copy of Lord Glenelg's Despatch to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, our new Governor. You will perceive from the Despatch that Her most gracious Majesty's Government has been pleased to listen to our words, which you sent over to England by me, and that there is a fair prospect of having all our wishes and desires attended to, by the Government of our Great Mother the Queen.

My brothers: I rejoice to tell you that I never saw the sun rise so bright and clear upon my fellow Indians as at the present time. O may no evil-minded person rise to obscure the clearly by throwing dust in the air.

happiness of your children forever, be your rule and chief object, and then I am sure there will be but one opinion amongst us all.

My brothers: God has heard our cries when we called upon him, about our sorrows and fears. Let us then ever trust in Him, who has the control and the disposal of the hearts of Kings, Queens, and Rulers.

My brothers: I would now advise you, before you speak to Sir George Arthur, to consult with the Rev. J. Stinson and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, as to the best mode of obtaining the Title Deeds, which Lord Glenelg has been pleased to recommend to be given to us.

My brothers: It appears to me that His Lordship's plan of having the Title Deeds recorded in the office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, is an excellent one, as it will prevent any of our people from selling or making away with their lands.

My brothers: I am glad that His Lordship has been pleased to request an explanation to be given about the reduction of our Land payments. I advise you to get a copy of the Agreement or Bond from the office of the Indian Department in Toronto.

My brothers: I rejoice to tell you that our Great Mother the Queen, and all the Officers of the Government, love the poor Indians, and desire to do them good.

My brothers: I am glad to learn that in the midst of the late disturbances in Canada you have been kept and preserved in peace, and that you have not suffered in your religious enjoyments and zeal for God on account of them.

Dear brothers: I am happy to inform you that myself and my dear Newish Christians take much pains to raise money in order to send Missionaries among the poor Heathens in different parts of the world; we ought, therefore, to be very thankful for what they have done for us.

I feel very anxious to see an institution of this kind established amongst us, for I am fully persuaded that our children will never be what they ought to be until they are taught to work and learn useful Trades, as well as to learn to read and write.

We hope to be able to leave England, for home, about the 1st September next, but this will depend on the success I may have on those matters I have still to attend.

After the reading of the above Despatch and letter in Council at the Credit, a few days since, the Chief Sawyer delivered a lengthened speech on the beneficial influence of Christianity on the religious and social state of the Indians.

"My Brothers and Young Men—We have often petitioned our Great Father, and made our wants known to him; but he did not hear us; he did not attend to our wants. But at last we have sent our words to our Great Mother the Queen; and now you see how soon she has sent out this Despatch to Her Lieutenant Governor to attend to our wants.

The above was heartily responded to by all the Indians in Council. Their acclamations were almost deafening.

THE GUARDIAN. Wednesday, July 18, 1838.

The perusal of a Despatch and Letter from the Rev. Peter Jones, on the affairs of the Credit Indians, will be highly gratifying to our readers, as they are in the highest degree honourable to Her Majesty's Government and to the Indians themselves.

Under the head of JAMAICA our readers will perceive that the accused system of Slavery in the West Indies has received its final sentence, and is to yield up the ghost on the first of August next.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following Address and Reply. They are both unaffected and ingenious, and would be weakened by comment.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers of Upper Canada in Conference assembled, beg leave to present to Your Excellency our

unfeigned congratulations on your appointment to the Government of this Colony.

From our limited acquaintance with Your Excellency's previous history, as well as from the genius of our excellent and venerated Constitution, we are authorised to regard your designation at so momentous a crisis to your present important sphere, as equally an expression of the unlimited confidence reposed in you by our Gracious Sovereign that you will support the majesty of the Throne, and of Her Majesty's deep anxiety to promote, in every possible way, the happiness and prosperity of this valuable portion of the British Empire.

Nothing further, we are persuaded, will be found necessary to the attainment of these most desirable objects than the wise and benign application to the institutions of this country of those great constitutional principles by which you have expressed your determination to be guided.

To us it is a matter of gratulation and thankfulness, that our Societies were second to no christian denomination in the Province in the display of a spirit of loyalty, during the late insurrection; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that our utmost and unceasing endeavours will be employed, on the broad basis of Scripture maxim, "The powers that be are ordained of God," to inculcate the salutary maxim, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers."

While our earnest intercessions ascend to Almighty God for Your Excellency's personal and domestic felicity, we shall not cease to implore upon your administration the choicest influences of the providence and spirit of Him by whom kings rule and princes decree.

W. M. HARVARD, President, EGERTON RYERSON, Secretary. Kingston, June 22nd, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN.—It is highly gratifying to me to receive from your respectable and influential Body, an Address so full of assurance of support as the one now presented me.

I have had occasion to witness, in other Countries, the very great public benefits which resulted from the Ministry of the followers of the Venerable Founder of your Religious Body; and, on my arrival in this Province, I was quite prepared to find, as I have done, the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers distinguished for their zeal, piety, and successful preaching of the Gospel.

My duties as well as yours, lead us to the attainment of one object, namely, the promotion of the happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

Government House, 17th July, 1838.

THE EARL OF DURHAM'S AMNESTY.

We last week inserted the proclamation of His Excellency the Earl of Durham, granting an amnesty to all the unfortunate persons in Lower Canada who have been involved in the late rebellion, except the leaders and actual murderers in that unnatural and wicked proceeding.

There is, however, a small class of Editors, who have a small class of followers, with very small notions of government, and apparently with still smaller feelings of an enlightened and well-principled patriotism, who have spared no pains to throw odium upon, and excite prejudice against this generous act of Her Majesty's Representative.

It is asserted, that Lord Durham's amnesty is an insult to the loyal inhabitants of both Provinces who have rallied to the support of the government in the hour of disaffection and danger.

But does not this very objection involve the grossest possible insult to the loyal inhabitants of both Provinces? Does it not assume that they will be satisfied with nothing short of the blood of their enemies? Is their conquered enemies? Is this their feeling? No; they are civilized and enlightened men, and not in that savage state that seditious pirate presses on the American frontiers have represented.

Again—it is objected that, by this gracious act dangerous characters will be let loose upon Society, and the lives and property of British Subjects will be jeopardized.

But we are told, that pardoning rebels in Lower Canada is a condemnation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, who ordered the execution of rebels in Upper Canada—that the latter were no more guilty than the former.

and arises from confounding cases which are essentially different. Before replying to this objection, we beg to make one preliminary remark.

We were individually opposed to the execution of Lount and Matthews. A brother, the Rev. John Ryerson (whose name is stated by a respectable prisoner among the rebels to have been seen on a list of proscribed names in the Home District) and the Rev. —, Episcopal Clergyman near New Market, were a deputation to present and advocate a numerously signed petition to the Lieut. Governor in Council for the commutation of the punishment of Lount and Matthews.

In the course of the plea for the lives of those unfortunate men, Mr. Ryerson read the following extract of a letter from the writer of these remarks. After returning thanks for a copy of the Chief Justice's address to the prisoners (Lount and Matthews) on their being found guilty by the jury, the letter proceeds thus:—"My own views are in favour of lenity to the prisoners. Punishment for political offences can never be beneficial, when that punishment is inflicted in opposition to public sentiment and sympathy. In such a case it will defeat the object it is intended to accomplish. It matters not whether that sentiment and sympathy are right or wrong in the abstract, the effect of doing violence to them will be the same. But I would not pander to that feeling, how carefully soever one may be disposed to observe its operations."

—But what was the reply to this, and what were the facts of the whole case? Were Lount and Matthews guilty of political offences only?—If that had been the case, we speak adversely when we say they would not have been executed, as heinous as their offences were. But they were also parties to murder; and this part of their case seems to have been overlooked in the public consideration of it.

Under the command of Matthews at the Don Bridge a house was burnt and a man was shot; by the party with whom Lount was present, and among whom he was a leader, Colonel Moody was forcibly taken on the highway and murdered. It may be said that there were others who were far more guilty in their feelings and purposes than either Lount or Matthews.—That may be—and they might have been far more wicked and vicious; but human laws can only take cognizance of overt actions, not of the secret feelings and purposes of the heart.

Blood had been actually shed in connexion with both Lount and Matthews; had not that been the case their capital punishment, we have good reason to believe, would have been commuted, although His Excellency himself had not power to do so without the consent of his Council. We enter largely into the feelings of those who know the many generous acts and amiable qualities of Lount and Matthews in private life; but through the misrepresentations of Mackenzie and other causes they unhappily became not only involved in the highest political offences, but also the one an accessory, and the other a principal in the highest moral offence against the laws and against their fellow subjects.

Now, has the Earl of Durham condemned Sir George Arthur in this proceeding? So say ultra party presses—but the fact is, his Lordship has endorsed and sanctioned it, by accepting the very same description of persons in his general amnesty for political offences. He has excepted the parties who were principals or accessories to the murder of Lieut. Weir; and he has excepted the parties who were concerned in the liberation of Louis Lussier (charged with the murder of Weir) from the Montreal Jail; and he has not extended the amnesty to the principal political leaders in the rebellion. It is therefore as clear as day that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, who has made the exceptions in his amnesty in the one instance, would have felt himself compelled not to have suspended the execution of the law in the other instance, as long as our criminal code remains as it now is.

The entire Government of the Canadas is therefore harmonious in its views and proceedings in these matters. It has also been objected, that the "merit of the clemency is extinguished in the ungracious mode employed for affecting it." This objects the N. Y. Advertiser, who contends that His Excellency the Earl of Durham's transposing to Bermuda those who had confessed their guilt of high treason, instead of granting them a free and immediate pardon, as well as those who stood charged with treasonable offences, would render His Excellency's clemency worse than nugatory in its influence upon the minds of the offenders themselves. In the first case, there is not a wide difference between persons convicted of high treason, upon their own confession, or the testimony of other witnesses, and those who stand charged with that offence. His Excellency Sir George Arthur prohibited any further prosecutions for treasonable offences in the Home District, but it does not follow, therefore, that he did, or that he ought to have immediately and indiscriminately pardoned all who had confessed their guilt or been proved guilty. And does not Lord Durham's sending the eight culprits convicted of high treason to Bermuda prove, in contradiction to the assertions of our objectors, that he could have sent them to hard labour, or even to suffer capital punishment? The Advertiser says he has heard a "dozen times already" Lord Durham's act "ascribed to fear," and not "set down to the score of magnanimity." But he does not tell us how many times he has heard it ascribed to "magnanimity" and not to "fear." The Advertiser says the culprits in Bermuda may both escape to the Continent, and correspond with their "adherents" in Canada. This assertion refutes his other assertion, that Lord Durham's clemency is ascribed to "fear," for if his Lordship were afraid of the culprits, he would remove them where they could neither escape nor correspond with their "adherents." His Lordship's act is therefore proved to be an act of pure mercy, and not the result of fear.

But what can be the design or tendency of these papers in thus depicting this act of Royal Grace, but to extinguish all grateful feelings in the minds of the objects of it, and thus, if possible, fulfil their own party predictions, by rendering it a failure?

Again—it is objected that, by this gracious act dangerous characters will be let loose upon Society, and the lives and property of British Subjects will be jeopardized. But are these characters, now that they are known, and will be vigilantly observed, half as dangerous as they were eight months or a year ago? Have they not also to furnish responsible securities for their good and peaceable behaviour, and will it not be the interest of those securities to look well to them?

Still we are told the inhabitants are not adequately protected from lawless aggression, and cannot be expected, under such treatment, to display in time of need their former loyalty. We cannot but observe how questionable a commodity loyalty is in the hands of some persons. It is full of conditions and threats and imaginary works of supereroga-



tion: Suppose the Government were to be administered in opposition to the views and individual feelings of this class of persons as it has been many years in regard to the individual views and feelings of those whom they would proscrib, does such language as we have alluded to indicate that they would be any too loyal? Of a true British subject it may be said—

"His loyalty is still the same, Whether it win or lose the game; True as the dial to the Sun, Though it be not shined upon."

But compare our present protection with that which we enjoyed under the administration of Sir Francis Head, which some of these powder and ball and gallow advocates profess to admire and applaud. What protection had we then? Were lawless proceedings checked? Or was any means of protection provided against them? An attempt was indeed made to show that if movers of sedition had been arrested or meddled with, previous to the late insurrection, popular feeling would have been excited in their favour, and their power would have been strengthened instead of being weakened. May not popular feeling be excited in favour of even lawless individuals now-a-days if it appear that they are treated with the most rigorous severity of the law, instead of as much lenity as the majesty of the law and the well-being of the country will justify? But was there not a difference last autumn—and is there not a difference now between either punishing or arresting obnoxious individuals, and providing proper protection against them? Last autumn Sir Francis Head says himself—

"Without either soldiers or weapons to enforce my cause, I allowed the leader of the intended insurrection a full opportunity to make his intended experiment—I freely allowed him to write what he chose—say what he chose, and do what he chose. I allowed him to assemble his deluded adherents for the purpose of drilling even allowed them unopposed to assemble with loaded fire arms, and in spite of the remonstrances which, from almost every district in the Province, I received from the peaceable portion of the community, I allowed him to make deliberate preparations for revolt."

Does Lord Durham or Sir George Arthur allow any thing of the kind now? Last autumn, Sir Francis would allow of no Militia organization or armament—is it so now? Last autumn Sir Francis sent every regular soldier out of the Province—is it so now? Are not the inhabitants as loyal now as they were then? Are there not fewer disaffected persons among us now than there were then? Are we not therefore ever safer now than we were then, even in the absence of a regular military force? Yet has not the Government, with an unparalled liberality, provided for our defence by soldiers, and arms, and every implement of defensive and offensive warfare—and that not at our expense, but at the expense of those whose Parliamentary and Royal Representative has extended an act of grace to the common mass of those whose bad passions and disaffection had prompted to this unprecedented and unparalleled provision for our military protection; for there is at this hour a stronger regular military force in the British provinces, than there is in the entire United States of America. Yet it is said we are unsafe, and Lord Durham is insulted under the pretence that we are left defenceless! And what has our loyalty itself been thus far, but a taking care of ourselves—protecting our own families and property?

Now Lord Durham's amnesty is an expression of confidence in the loyalty and generosity of the inhabitants of the Canada, and is therefore the highest compliment to them; it is a blow at the root of that violent and unsettled feeling which must exist as long as trials and imprisonments for political offences are continued in the country, and without the suppression of which feeling all attempts to lay the foundation of an equitable and comprehensive system of government will be in vain; it is the incipient step towards turning the attention of the public mind from arms to considerations of peaceful government and subject of commercial, mechanical, and agricultural enterprise; it is the dawn of a brighter day upon us whose radiant splendour will shed vivifying and fertilizing beams of prosperity around every cottage of industry, and cheer every heart into the placidness of contentment and the glow of joy.

The EARL OF DURHAM, his Countess, family, and suite, arrived at Montreal on the 6th inst., on their journey to Upper Canada; His Excellency was received by the citizens of Montreal with the greatest respect and enthusiasm: The whole proceeding was conducted *à la mode*, and with great splendour. His Excellency's visit seems to have made the most favourable impression upon the inhabitants of Montreal, vast multitudes of whom were assembled to greet him on his landing. An appropriate congratulatory address, adopted at a public meeting of the citizens, was presented to His Excellency, to which His Excellency returned an admirable reply, from which we extract the three following important passages:

"On my part, I promise you an impartial administration of the Government. Determined not to recognize the existence of parties, provincial or imperial, of classes or of races, I shall look to receive from all Her Majesty's subjects those public services, the efficiency of which must ever mainly depend on their comprehensive nature."

"Extend the veil of oblivion over the past—direct to the future your energies, (and where are to be found energies equal to those possessed by British merchants), and the consequences cannot be doubted."

"I will second you to the best of my abilities—and I trust that the result of our united efforts will be, to render the North American Colonies as distinguished by the wisdom of their institutions, and the good conduct of their people, as they are for the magnificence of those gifts and resources which a bounteous Creator has bestowed on their territories."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DURHAM and suite will arrive from Niagara to-day. Particulars next week. The following Gazette extraordinary has been issued by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:

From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary. His Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF DURHAM, Governor in Chief, has intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor, that He will be present in the Legislative Council Chamber, on Wednesday next, at four o'clock, to receive an Address from the Inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, congratulating His Lordship upon his arrival in Upper Canada, invested with the important powers committed to him by Her Majesty.

The Lieutenant Governor is persuaded that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects will desire to testify their personal respect for His Lordship, and to manifest the deep interest taken by

them in the success of His Lordship's Mission, by being present on this gratifying occasion.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be happy to introduce to His Lordship, on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, at Government House, those Gentlemen who may desire to be presented previously to the Earl of Durham's departure for Lower Canada, whose business of an important nature awaits the return of the Governor General.

Government House, Toronto, 16th July, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF DURHAM has issued a Proclamation annulling the Proclamations of Lord Gosford, by which rewards were offered for the apprehension of several persons charged with high treason. His Excellency says, "I do hereby annul and call in the said several Proclamations and every thereof, and do hereby revoke and make null all promises therein contained, of any reward for the apprehension of the said several persons or any of them."

TORONTO BIBLE SOCIETY.—We have much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging, from the Secretary of the Toronto Auxiliary Bible Society, pursuant to a Resolution of the Committee, the receipt of Seventy-five copies of the Society's last Report for distribution among the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The courteous and benevolent object of the Committee's Resolution shall be accomplished at our earliest convenience.

THE PRESBYTERY OF QUEBEC have presented a congratulatory address to His Excellency the Earl of Durham. The following important paragraph is the conclusion of His Excellency's reply:

"The great question of moral and religious instruction has already engaged my serious attention, and I have issued a Commission for the purpose of making those enquiries which are necessary before I can submit to the Council an Ordinance which will effectually provide for the establishment of a permanent and comprehensive system of general education."

BELLEVILLE INTELLIGENCE.—We doubt whether the Wesleyan Methodists in Belleville and vicinity have made the *Intelligencer* the organ of the communication of their sentiments to the public, especially in his late attack upon the proceedings of the Conference and certain of its members. Who informed the *Intelligencer* that the Wesleyan Conference was unable among all its members to make out one suitable selection for the town of Kingston? And who authorized the *Intelligencer* to throw out the left-handed imputation "hope" respecting the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, at present unable to assume his charge in Belleville on account of very severe domestic affliction?

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, George Clement, (brother of Mrs. Billa Flint, junr.) aged 10 years, was drowned in the River Moira, at Belleville. He was bathing with other boys; got on a board, and accidentally slipped off in deep water. His left school at 5 o'clock, P. M., and was a corpse within twenty minutes after. He was a boy of promise, and an only son of a widowed mother. Drs. Ridley, Hope, and Dunham, employed every experiment which the late discoveries of science have suggested, and the circumstances would allow, to resuscitate the latent spark of life, but it was extinct.

Foreign & Domestic News.

ENGLAND.

No arrivals from England since last Wednesday.

Church Pluralities.—Fifty-two clergymen in Dorsetshire have presented a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing strong disapprobation of the Benefice Plurality Bill. They state that there are 5000 benefices now held in plurality, of which two-thirds are sufficient alone to maintain a clergyman; that the provision which prohibits the holding of livings in plurality which are distant more than ten miles from each other will "leave the tremendous evil almost untouched," as of the livings at present held in plurality, "nearly three thousand are within ten miles of each other and above two thousand within five miles of each other."

Such conduct on the part of Fifty Clergymen in Dorsetshire, is highly honourable, in petitioning to abolish that corrupt, anti-patriotic, as well as unscriptural system of pluralities.—*Editor Guardian.*

About 70,000 of the Glasgow people, including 18,000 women have petitioned Parliament for the total abolition of West India slavery.

Woodstock Election.—Two brothers Candidates.—The nomination for candidates for this Borough took place on Wednesday, when the Marquis of Blandford and his brother, Lord John Churchill, were proposed and seconded. On a show of hands the numbers were in favour of Lord John, who was brought forward by the liberal interest against the Marquis, whose political principles are in opposition to those of his noble father, the Duke of Marlborough. The Marquis having circulated a hand bill, "for the purpose of misleading the tenantry," the Duke issued a contradictory placard, stating "that there was not a word of truth in the Marquis's statement, and he knew it!" The show of hands was in favour of Lord John; but a poll being demanded, the numbers at its close stood thus: Marquis of Blandford, 160; Lord J. Churchill, 155. The Marquis was declared duly elected.

It is said that the expenses of the Hull Election Committee, exceeds £70,000.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.—While so many statements are made, derogatory to the moral and political character of Talleyrand, it may be as well, in justice and a right understanding of the subject, to give the following remarks of Lord Wellington in the House of Lords, (Oct. 1837) in answer to some observations made by Lord Londonderry, concerning this remarkable individual.

Lord Wellington, after saying that none of the great measures which had been concerted or carried out at Paris or Vienna, had been resolved upon without his intervention, continued: "In all the transactions which I have been engaged with Prince Talleyrand, no man could have conducted himself with more firmness and ability in regard to his own country, and with more uprightness and honor in all his communications with the Ministers of other countries, than Prince Talleyrand: No man's public and private characters have ever been so much belied as those of that illustrious individual."

Lord Howard added, "That no man's private character had been more shamefully traduced, and no man's public character more mistaken and misrepresented than those of Prince Talleyrand."

JAMAICA.

Speech of the Governor on opening the extraordinary Session June 5th, 1838.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly. I have called you together at an unusual season, to take into your consideration the state of the Island, under the laws of apprenticeship for the labouring population.

I need not refer you to the agitation of this subject throughout the British Empire, or to the discussions upon it in Parliament, where the honorable efforts of the Ministry were barely found sufficient to preserve the original duration of the law as an obligation of natural faith.

I shall lay before you some despatches on the subject.

Gentlemen—General agitation and Parliamentary interference have not, I am afraid, yet terminated.

A corresponding excitement has been going on among the apprentices themselves, but still they have rested in sober and quiet hope, relying on your generosity that you will extend to them that boon which has been granted to their class in other Colonies.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly. In this posture of affairs it is my duty to declare my sentiments, and distinctly to recommend to you the early and equal abolition of Apprenticeship for all classes.

I do so in confidence that the apprentices will be found worthy of freedom, and that it will operate as a double blessing by securing also the future interests of the planters.

I am commanded, however, to inform you, that Her Majesty's Ministers will not entertain any question of further compensation.

It should your views be opposed to the policy I recommend, I would entreat you to consider well how impracticable it will become to carry on coercive labour; always difficult, it would in future be in peril of constant compression with other colonies made free, and with those estates in this Island made free by individual proprietors.

As Governor, under these circumstances, and I never shrink from any of my responsibilities, I pronounce it physically impossible to maintain the apprenticeship with any hope of successful agriculture.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly. Jamaica is in your hands, she requires repose, by the removal of a law which has equally tormented her and disappointed the planter. A law by which man still constrains man in unnatural servitude. This is her first exigency. For her future welfare she appeals to your wisdom to legislate in the spirit of the times, with liberality and benevolence towards all classes.

On the return of the House, the speech was referred to a special committee.

By the Frances, Captain Smith, Kingston papers have been received to the 9th ult. The Royal Gazette of the 9th says, "it has been decided by the Honourable House of Assembly, that the remaining two years of the apprenticeship of the Prædial Labourers shall be abandoned, and that entire, complete, and unrestricted freedom shall take place on the first of August next in this island.—*Montreal Herald* July 10.

From the Jamaica Times. It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate the island on the successful issue of the deliberations of the House of Assembly. Freedom will ere long be proclaimed—full, complete, and unrestricted freedom will be conferred on those, who, according to law, would have had to continue in servitude for two years more. No dissentient voice was heard within the walls of the Assembly, all joined in the wish so often expressed, that the remaining term of apprenticeship should be cancelled, that the excitement produced by a law which has done inconceivable harm in Jamaica, in alienating the affections of her people, and creating discord and disaffection, should at once cease. Thank God! it is now nearly at an end, and we trust that Jamaica will enjoy that repose, so eagerly and anxiously sought after, by all who wish the Island well.

The die is now cast. In less than two short months, the greatest experiment of emancipation will be complete. It only then remains for us individually and collectively, to seek down every contention and lurking animosity—forget the past. We say let all our hearts burnings be buried in oblivion, and let us all join in advancing the true interests of the country. We shall continue on our part to do our duty, and it affords us a pleasing retrospect, in having advocated and recommended that course, upon which the safety and salvation of the country depends.

Africa in advance.—Moroko, chief of the Bowlings, inhabiting the country north of Orange River, has issued a proclamation in the English, Dutch, and Sichuana languages, prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits throughout his dominions.

Newfoundland.—Newfoundland papers mention the existence of a very malignant epidemic, at St. Pierre, a French Island in the vicinity of Newfoundland. The Medical gentlemen of Newfoundland have pronounced the disease malignant typhus, and recommended caution and cleanliness.

Extreme distress prevailed in some of the outdoor districts, and the families (from failure of last season's fishery and crops) are said to have occurred.—*Hullfax paper*, June 27th.

UNITED STATES.

Ottawa.—The Detroit Advertiser states that a council was held in the beginning of June, at the Rapids, with the Ottawa Indians, at which they agreed to receive their annuities in future at Grand River instead of Mackinac. They also appointed a delegation to go West, to select a new residence. Every village was represented in council, and the murder of the Glass family was disclosed by all. The number of Indians in the Grand River Valley is estimated at about nine hundred.

Maine.—The Salem Gazette states that the disputed territory in Maine contains upwards of ten thousand square miles. About one half of the territory, or upwards of 3,000,000 acres, belongs to Massachusetts.

Specie.—It is calculated that the specie now in this country is not short of one hundred millions of dollars, about thirty millions of which are in gold.

Another personal rencontre in Congress.—In the house of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Downing, the Delegate from Florida, in debate, made some personal remarks upon Mr. Biddle of Pittsburg, Penn. to which the latter retorted that it was false. Mr. Downing thereupon seized some missiles and made a demonstration of advancing violently upon Mr. Biddle, but he was prevented by the attendants. The charge of falsehood in the mean time was repeated by Mr. Biddle. It does not appear that the affair had been adjusted at the last accounts.

The Crows.—There has not been a season brighter in the last ten years, when the prospects of the agriculturists were so flattering as at present.—Vegetation of every description has come forward with astonishing rapidity within the last three weeks; and scarcely a doubt remains that there will be a most abundant harvest throughout the whole country.

Novel suit.—A suit of rather a novel character in this country was tried in the court of common pleas for this county on Tuesday of this week. The Plaintiff, Mr. Yonge of Breckville, in this county, brought a suit against a school-teacher in that township for injury done to his children in not permitting them to read Volney's Ruins, as a reading book in school. It appeared that the defendant used for that purpose the

nothing would suit the plaintiff but that his children must read in "Volney's Ruins," and in no other book. As for their reading in that vile thing called the "Bible" that could not be allowed at any rate. The teacher put himself upon his reserved rights, and refused to have the book read in the school, which so incensed the father that he proceeded to the school-house, in defiance of the injunctions of the teacher, and ordered his children to commence reading from the "Ruins," and that too while another class was reading. The teacher, however, remained firm in his purpose, and the plaintiff failing in his object commenced suit against him for damages done his children by denying them the inalienable privilege of reading "Volney's Ruins" in school. We are much gratified to be able to state that the jury promptly returned a verdict for the defendant.—*Ohio City Argus.*

Expenditures of the Government.—In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 25th inst., showing the amounts of expenditure, exclusive of public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1836. They are as follows, viz: For the year 1824, \$15,330,441 71; 1825, 11,490,459 94; 1826, 12,653,095 65; 1827, 13,063,316 27; 1828, 12,653,095 65; 1829, 12,650,460 62; 1830, 13,229,533 33; 1831, 13,884,067 90; 1832, 16,516,388 77; 1833, 22,712,755 11; 1834, 18,425,417 25; 1835, 17,514,950 28; 1836, 30,868,164 04; 1837, 39,164,745 37.

This sum is subject to a small variation on the same amount in the Treasury Department.

Notes.—The above sums include payments for Trust Funds and Indulgences, which, in 1837, were \$3,619,494 36.

Lives lost by Steamboat accidents in 1836, 1837, 1838.—The Philadelphia National Gazette estimates that during the year 1836 upwards of 350 lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1837 six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1838 we may already count nearly or quite a thousand persons killed!

The American Character.—"We are born in a hurry (says an American writer); we are educated at speed. We make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose in like manner, to make and to lose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travelling at the rate of ten leagues an hour; our spirit is a high pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star, and death surprises us like an electric shock."

LOWER CANADA.

Liberation of State Prisoners.—The Montreal Courier of the 13th instant says:—The following letter has been handed to us for publication. It is read, as we are informed, to every prisoner at the time of his discharge from goal, on entering into the recognizances and bail required in each case, as a condition of the prisoner's liberation. Most sincerely do we hope, that the future good and peaceable conduct of all those towards whom the law deals most mercifully, will be such as to justify the present "unexampled forbearance" of the Government, and to render unnecessary any future resort to severer measures on its part, to prevent future misdemeanors like that which is now before us. Our readers may take occasion to observe, that the release of the prisoners as it is now taking place, is by no means a letting of them loose upon the community, as by some it has been represented, free to repeat their offence. It is accompanied with every required precaution against the possible occurrence of such a result. Popular forbearance is now the one thing needful. The Government has well afforded to be generous, because it is strong. The public can well afford to imitate its example, because, in the strength, decision, and watchfulness of the government, the public tranquillity is safe.

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Montreal, July 7th, 1838.

Sir.—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General, to desire you to take the necessary measures for liberating the state prisoners now in the goal of Montreal, without delay, and taking the recognizances and bail required of them respectively. In performing the latter duty, you will have the goodness to explain to the prisoners and their securities, that the Government will have a vigilant eye on their future conduct; that the slightest manifestation of disloyalty, turbulence or sedition, will subject the prisoners to the forfeiture of their recognizances, and their friends to that of the securities into which they may have had the kindness to enter in their behalf; and that the penalty will, on the occurrence of any misconduct, be exacted by a sure and summary process. It is, however, His Excellency's hope, that the great and unexampled forbearance displayed by the Government in its treatment of these prisoners, will be more effectual in preventing any future misconduct, than the terror of this punishment. I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant. (Signed) C. A. S. BULLER, Chief Secretary.

The Lord Durham at Montreal.—The cordial reception given yesterday by our fellow citizens of Montreal, to His Excellency the Governor General, was all that the most sanguine well wisher to His Lordship's administration could have hoped or desired to see. We could never bring ourselves to doubt for a moment, that it would be so. The manly and judicious course of policy, to which His Excellency has pledged himself, and on which indeed he has already bona fide entered, could not but have recommended itself to every man, of whatever party, who had any sense of what the public welfare demanded, or any wish to see that welfare advanced.—It is gratifying to know, as we now do, that so far at least as Montreal is concerned, this desirable result has already taken place.

His Excellency's LEVEE yesterday was attended by a very great number of gentlemen, a greater number probably than has been present on almost any former occasion of the kind.—16th July.

Executive Council.—Court of Appeals.—The following gentlemen have been summoned by His Excellency the Governor General to the Executive Council: The Chief Justice of the Province, Mr. Justice Panet, Mr. Justice Vallières, Mr. Justice Rolland, Mr. Justice Roberge de St. Real, Mr. Arthur Buller, Barrister at Law.

The Court of Appeals, which pursuant to the Provincial Statute of the 34th Geo. III. chap. 6, will meet on the 29th inst., will be composed of such of the Executive Council as are members of the legal profession, and may be present at Quebec. His Excellency has issued Commissions to the Chief Justice of the Province, and the Chief Justice of Montreal, to preside in his absence.—*Quebec Gazette*, July 5.

Government of the Canadas.—The existing administration in both the Canadas, has bound itself to eschew all party administrations, and to act in all cases impartially, and with a view to the good of all. Parties in such a case are called upon, not to abstain from expressing and advocating their peculiar views, but merely to abstain from so urging them as to embarrass the government in its honest effort to deal forth strict justice to them all.—There is a way of representing their opinions and wishes, by which, without compromising a single principle, they can strengthen the hands of Government for good. There is another way, by which, without really advancing, in public estimation, any

single principle they hold, they may at once weaken the power of Government to do them or the country good; and utterly destroy their own power to further at any time or by any means hereafter their own objects.—*Montreal Courier*, July 10th.

Agriculture.—There are complaints among the farmers of the state of the grain crops on low grounds. They have suffered from too much moisture, which has been favourable to the growth of weeds. The hay is not so good on low meadows, as was expected. On high lands every thing is excellent, excepting some partial failures in the potatoes, from the seed not having germinated. The crops in all the neighbouring countries, is spoken of as of the greatest promise. The Thermometer at Quebec, yesterday at two, p. m., was above 90 in the shade.—*Quebec Gazette*, July 9th.

Comparative Statement of Vessels, &c. arrived at the Port of Quebec, in 1837 and 1838.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
1837.—July 2.....	503	164,254
1838.—June 2.....	481	149,000
1838.—June 2.....	481	149,000
More this year, 22	15,354	12,120

UPPER CANADA.

Arrest of a Short Hill Pirate.—On Saturday the 7th inst. says the London Gazette, Dr. Wilson, who had been rescued in Norwiche, was brought into Town by a party from Malahide, who had caught him sometime during Friday night, after following his tracks by the light of a lantern for four or five miles—his feet being sore he had pulled off his boots and travelled in his socks till he came to a house where he thought he could stay with safety. He is charged with being one of the party who robbed Overholt at the Short Hills of \$1000.

Destruction by fire.—The London Gazette, 14th inst. says the Brewery in this Town belonging to Mr. Barkwell was consumed by fire on the night of the 23rd of last month. Exclusive of the loss of the building, and the brewing apparatus Mr. Barkwell lost above thirty barrels of beer and a large quantity of grain.—The total loss, as we are informed, amounted to something near two thousand dollars.

Horse Thief.—The London Gazette, states that on Wednesday the 11th inst. the horse Patrol arrested a suspicious looking character, and lodged him in the goal. The next day he was sent from Hamilton on a charge of horse stealing; he was consequently started off immediately on his way to Hamilton goal.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the evening of June the 2nd, 1838, in Cobourg, William Dove, a native of Somersetshire, England, and for many years an extensive member and useful Local Preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The writer is unable to say, from the slender materials with which he has been favoured, what were the particular circumstances of his conversion, or by what agency he was first brought to God. All that is known on this subject is, that he received his first Ticker, (which was found carefully packed in a well worn copy of Mr. Wesley's Hymn Book,) as a member of the Methodist Society in June 1803; a member of which he continued, it is believed, without any interruption, till the day of his death. And a very respectable, influential, useful one, it seems he was. For while in England, his house was a house for the Wesleyan itinerant Preachers; with several of the most distinguished of whom he was on terms of personal intimacy for many years,—as Dr. Coke, Clark, and Doughty, Mr. Watson, and others, "whose praises are in the Churches." He exercised the functions of a Local Preacher, with acceptance, for more than twenty years—at first, in Portsmouth, and Gosport, and afterwards in the city of London. His preaching talent was very respectable, and of the useful kind. He possessed an active, discriminating mind, which had been well cultivated, and stored with various reading, and by intercourse with some of the wisest and best of men. And, as may be expected, his conversation was engaging, instructive, energetic. He came to America in the fall of 1832; since which he has resided within the bounds of the Cobourg circuit. Not being in any public business, and not having strength sufficient to preach very extensively, he was not very generally known. He had, however, a few select friends who knew and appreciated his worth. His professions were not large or ostentatious; "but to those who asked him, he was ever ready to give a reason of the hope that was in him, with meekness and fear." He did not formally profess the enjoyment of full salvation; but from observations he made to myself, I am persuaded that he enjoyed, at least towards the close of life, that state of grace substantially. He exhibited during his protracted illness, the passive graces of the matured Christian. Being greatly oppressed with an asthmatical affection, he did not ordinarily converse much during his illness, particularly in the absence of visitors, but whenever excited by the presence of a Christian friend, his conversation, as usual, became affecting and animating. Could the remarks which he made on several of those occasions be accurately recorded, they would at once show the gracious, happy, state of his own mind, and prove a means of edification to the pious reader. Suffice it to say that he was uniformly peaceful and resigned. His final illness originated in a cold which he took on the first Sabbath evening of the new year, while attending the Covenant Service in the Chapel; after which he never attended the house of God but once. The writer of this notice saw him a few hours before his departure; and, although unable to articulate without the utmost difficulty, yet he testified, by every possible sign, that he was happy in the Lord.

Thus lived and thus died, William Dove, aged at his death, 65 years. His funeral sermon was preached on the Sabbath following his death, by the Rev. Matthew Richey, Principal of the Upper Canada Academy, by whom he was much esteemed, from Rev. viz. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, to a highly respectable and deeply attentive audience.

Cobourg, July 9, 1838.

By W. W. W. in the London Watchman and the W. M. Magazine copy the above.

Died, at the residence of his father-in-law, in Elizabethtown, on the evening of the 4th inst., Mr. Ezekiel Snyder, in the 27th year of his age. Mr. S. sought and found the precious pearl of experimental piety in early life, and for the last ten years of his earthly existence was a consistent member of the Methodist Society. He was a son of affliction, in some respects, for a number of years. During the four immediately preceding his departure, he knew not the enjoyment of the precious boon of health; and for the last four months was confined to his room and bed. In this latter period especially, it pleased God to cause his servant to pass under the rod of severe and excruciating pain. By the afforded grace of God he was proportionately sustained; and he was enabled thereby to bear his protracted and painful illness, and the prospect of a premature separation from an amiable companion, an infant, and a train of endeared connections, with christian resignation. In this was manifested the superlative excellency of that religion which he embraced when yet but a youth. As the closing scenes drew nigh his confidence in God his Saviour grew stronger; and when questioned as to his present state by those most dear to him, and of course most interested, he expressed himself as having strong confidence in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. "I cannot doubt," said he, "why should I? There is no reason." Those who have best known his *piety and manner of life*, will most cheerfully echo, "There is no reason," and these look confidently forward to the happy pe-

riod when a reunion of pious friendships will take



Opinions of the Canadian Press.

LORD DURHAM'S VISIT TO UPPER CANADA.—We expect some good from this visit of the heads of the civil, military and naval authorities in British America to Upper Canada. It will give confidence to the loyal population in the protection of the Empire. It is not, however, in a military point of view that we consider the visit of the most importance. We expect no war between England and America, immediate or distant, although we are far from confidence in the good sense of nations, or their being at all times capable of perceiving their true interests, which are best promoted by peace and commercial intercourse.

It is in the latter point of view that we look to the present visit with pleasing anticipations. Sir JOHN COLBURN is well acquainted with Upper Canada and knows how to appreciate its growing importance. LORD DURHAM will see the threshold of a vast continent, where there is room for a thriving population much larger than that which now occupies the whole extent of North America from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. He will see the small obstacles which require to be overcome to enable the navigation and trade of the most maritime, manufacturing, and commercial nation of the world to penetrate fifteen hundred miles further into that continent; enable its population to receive the production of old countries cheaper and get a better price for their own, than heretofore; in truth, promote the growth of the new world and the prosperity of the old, by an easy interchange of their respective advantages.

By maintaining public order, cultivating a spirit of peace and improvement, begetting a well founded confidence in the security of person and property, Governments may answer the ends for which they are intended, and there was never a finer field for their exertions than in North America.—Quebec Gazette, July 4th.

THE LATE REBELLION.—Those who are entrusted with "the peace, welfare and good Government of the Province," under the authority of the Crown and an Act of the Imperial Parliament, having pronounced on the character of the late rebellion, and the fate of those who were charged with being concerned in it, we should be glad that it were no longer spoken of, and even effaced from the History of the Province.

During the temporary suspension of the Constitutional Act, having no share or voice in the choice of our rulers, it is the duty of good and faithful subjects of the British Crown, to submit to the established authority, and throw no obstacle in the way of the discharge of its duties, for which it is responsible to those by whom it is constituted.

We have had enough of dissensions; their effects are visible in the diminished prosperity of the Province; in the loss of liberty and life, in the affliction of families, and in the ruins of once happy dwellings and thriving villages.

The British Government, far removed from the scene of the passions and prejudices which have been excited in this Province, has listened to the inspirations of mercy and the spirit of the age in the most enlightened countries of the world. For DEATH and CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY, which the law had fixed as the penalty of treason and rebellion, it has substituted the temporary exile and detention of eight out of hundreds of prisoners, many of them taken with arms in their hands, and declared that sixteen out of a great number who had fled from justice shall not return to the Province without leave. To all others, excepting eleven, accused of deliberate murder of persons in their power, there is an entire oblivion, merely on their giving security for future good behaviour. *Hitherto not a single individual in this Province has been put to death for having been concerned in the late treasons and rebellions, excepting those who were killed in action* and it is an act of justice to the rebels, to state our belief that, with the exception of Lieut. WEIR and CHARTRAND, no person was killed by them in cold blood. We wish that the conduct of the British Government, on the present occasion, may be duly appreciated; it is, we believe, sufficiently powerful to be generous; at all events—

pacemque imponere morem. Parece subiectis, et debellare superbos, are ancient and approved rules of Empire.—Quebec Gazette, July 2nd.

WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED FROM THE LATE REBELLION?—There is a class of persons who would learn nothing from it. The Stuarts in England and the Bourbons in France were not more impervious to the light which shone on them from every fact in their history, than are some among us to the lessons taught by the late rebellion. They think that because they have suppressed the outbreak, they may therefore defy the spirit from which it sprang. If they could do so, they would buy their victory too dear; for, in Dr. Johnson's language, "where there was formerly an insurrection, there would then be a wilderness." If this would reflect but little credit, we have to seek another solution of the question. A course of policy which excludes a moiety of the people from equal rights and privileges, cannot succeed; because it naturally tends to produce rebellion. The dissatisfaction which it must occasion produces complaints, then attempts to obtain redress, first by legal, then by illegal means; and so the course proceeds on to sedition, treason, and rebellion. And thus the spirit of liberty is driven on to excess, and then into crime, as much by bad po-

licy on one side as by bad passions on the other. To avoid such consequences, and at the same time cherish the spirit of liberty in full vigour as the source of all national health and prosperity, so far as political institutions can be so, we must adopt a liberal and impartial system of government, of which the whole people will be the equal supporters, as they will be equal sharers of its benefits. Thus, whether we refer to general principles, or to the lesson taught by the recent rebellion, we are equally conducted to this conclusion. The men who refuse to learn wisdom from experience may learn their fate from that of the exiled Stuarts and Bourbons, if they were allowed to follow such examples of obstinate adherence to antiquated notions, a century behind the age in which we live.—U. C. Herald, July 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six and under ten lines, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for every subsequent insertion. Over ten lines, 4s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made on all advertisements continued for more than six months. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS

just received and for Sale at this Office, among which are the following:—Adam's Roman Antiquities, 100 Illustrations. Anecdotes of the Bombay Mission. Agricultural and Industrial Magazine. Baxter's Saint's Rest. Beavers and the Elephant, stories in Natural History for children, half bound. Bellchamber's Biographical Dictionary, 4 vols. 32mo, illustrated by 320 Portraits. Blair's Sermons, fancy cloth. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, &c. Blair's Sketches of the Reformation in England. Boy's Book of Science, 2 vols. fancy cloth. Brewster's Letters on Natural Magic, addressed to Sir Walter Scott, 80 wood cuts. Brown's Concordance, 18mo cloth, gilt edges. Buffon's Natural History, a new and improved edition, 466 cuts, 4 vols. royal 18mo. Buck's Harmonics and Sublimities of Nature, new edition, 3 vols. 8vo. fancy cloth. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with Mason's notes. do. elegantly bound in Morocco, gilt edges. Burnett on the 80 Articles of the Church of England. Bolmer's Scripture Histories, 3 vols. Bunting's Sermon on Justification by Faith. Campbell's Lectures on Miracles. Calnet's Dictionary of the Bible. Carne's Lives of early Missionaries, 3 vols. Carpenter's Scripture Natural History, a descriptive account of the Zoology, Botany, and Geology of the Bible, 26 Engravings. Cecil's Life of the Rev. John Newton. Charnocke on the Divine Attributes. Christian Biography, 3 vols. Clarke's Commentary, New York edition strongly bound in sheep. do. Tegg's London edition, calf, and extra calf, marble edges; and also in elegant Morocco, gilt edges. Conversations on the British Constitution. Crab's Dictionary of General Knowledge, 580 cuts. China, an Historical and Descriptive Account of, 3 vols. cloth, map, and engravings. Doddridge's Family Expositor, 2 vols. Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. do. whole works in 1 large volume. Drew's Essay on the Soul. Dwight's System of Theology, 5 vols. Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, Map and Engravings. Discovery and Adventure in Africa, Map and Engravings. Ferguson's Lectures on Mechanics, &c., adapted to the present state of Science, with Plates. Fletcher's (of Madely) works, complete in one vol; also in 7 vols. half calf. Fox's Book of Martyrs, a new edition by Milner, illustrated. Fisk's (Wilbur, D. D.) Travels in Europe, bound in fancy cloth, neat sheep, and calf, with Engravings. Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child. Faber on the Three Dispensations. Garbett's Nullity of the Roman Faith. Girl's Own Book, fancy cloth, 144 cuts. Gems of Thought. Hall (Rev. Robt.) on Modern Infidelity. Henry's Commentary, 3 vols., cloth. Hervey's Meditations. Hoiland's (Mrs.) Juvenile works, a great variety, half bound in roan. Howe's works, with Life, by Calamy, in one large volume. Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, 3 vols., Map and Engravings. Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia. Map and Engravings. History of Arabia ancient and Modern, 2 vols., Map and Engravings. History and Present condition of the Barbary States, Map and Engravings. Historical View of the progress of Discovery on the more Northern coasts of America, from the earliest period to the present time, Map and Engravings. James's History of Chivalry. Johnson's Pocket Dictionary, roan gilt. Jones on the Trinity. Isaac on Baptism. " Universal Restoration. Lander's Discovery of the Termination of the Niger, Engravings and Maps, 3 vols. Leighton on the Creed. Leland's View of Deistical Writers. Lorenz's History of the Spanish Inquisition. Lossy on the Priesthood of Christ. London Encyclopedia, 22 vols, with coloured Plates by Eminent Artists, cloth, gilt labels. Medical and Surgical Journal, containing a complete course of Lectures on Midwifery, Medicine, Surgery, and Science, 9 thick vols. Louth's Literal Translation of Isaiah. Life of Dr. Adam Clarke. " Wm. Carvoso, 60 years a Class Leader in the Methodist Society. " Hannah More, fine Portrait and view of Barleywood. " Mrs. Judson. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. Life and Times of Henry the Eighth, with Biographical Sketches of Contemporaries, fine Portrait. Lives of Eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnaeus, Portrait of Linnaeus. " Early English Navigators, with a History of the Buccaneers, 3 Portraits.

Lives of Early Methodist Preachers, 3 vols. edited by Rev. Thos. Jackson. Massillon's Sermons. Maconna, prize essay on Covetousness, by Harris Milton's poetical works, 6 vols, fancy cloth, fine engravings. Mitchell's Portable Encyclopedia, 50 engravings. Manners and Customs of the Jews. Neal's Lives of the Puritans, 3 vols. Nubia and Abyssinia, comprehending their history, antiquities, religion, &c., maps and engravings. Newstead's Ideas for Infants. Original Church of Christ, by Dr. Bangs. Parker's Thoughts on Religion. Peter Parley's Tales about Animals, 280 cuts. Tales about the Sea, numerous engravings. Pocket Bibles, neat sheep, and calf extra gilt. Testaments, with notes, elegant roan, gilt. Palpit (The), a collection of nearly 150 Sermons by the most eminent Divines of the present day, 2 vols. Ready Reckoner. Remains of Cox, Missionary to Liberia. Sale's Koran, with map and notes. Saurin's Sermons, 3 vols. Sharpe's present Featurs of the British Empire, 600 engravings of the Arms of the nobility, Smith's Wealth of Nations. Southey's History of the Peninsular War, 4 vols. 8vo, and vol 3, 4to, completing the work. Sturm's Reflections on the works of God, 2 vols. Platonic. Ancient and Modern, being a History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 2 vols, map and engravings. Taylor's (Rev. Jeremy) whole works, 3 large v. Christian Consolations. Holy Living and Dying. Liberty of Prophesying, shewing the unreasonableness of prescribing to other men's Faith, and the iniquity of persecuting differing opinions. The Christian Armad against Infidelity. Tegg's Chronology. Trezino's Memoirs, by Lieut. Treffy, Jun. Treffy on the Eternal Sonship of Christ. Travels and Researches of Baron Humboldt. Watt's Hopeful Youth, falling short of Heaven. Walkingame's Arithmetic. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, 2 vols, plates, fancy cloth. Wesley's Natural Philosophy, adapted to the present state of Science, by Robert Madie, 3 vols, fine portraits. " Sermons, 2 vols. " Journal, complete in 1 vol. " Select Letters. " Primitive Physic. do. with Tissot's Family Adviser. do. whole works, 7 vols, New York Edition. Wall's End Miner (Life of Crister) by Everett, author of the "Village Blacksmith," &c. Whitfield's Sermons. Watson's Conversations for the Young. Young Man's Own Book, a Manual of Politeness, Intellectual Improvement, and Moral Deportment. Young Lady's Library. Young Gentleman's do.

WESLEYAN HYMN BOOKS. All sizes, viz: 72s. 48s. 32s. 24s. 18s. 12s. and 6s., bound in brown and red sheep with and without clasps, coloured sheep extra, calf marble edges with and without clasps, calf gilt edges, roan embossed, gilt edges, roan tuck marble edges and gilt edges. N. B. It is requested that orders from a distance will mention the size and quality of binding wanted.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Viz: Testaments, Hymn Books, Spelling Books parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. Reading Books parts 1 and 2. A large supply of cheap and interesting Library & Reward Books. A full Catalogue of the stock of Books on hand will be issued in a few days, to which will be added a catalogue of Sabbath School Books.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid purchasing the EAST HALF OF LOT No. 11 in the FIRST CONCESSION, West of the Rock, MARYSBURG, now in possession of Mr. Andrew Kerr, as any one doing so will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. SAMUEL MOLYNEUX. Toronto, July 9th, 1838. 452-4w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE DON, of the Town of Hamilton, in the District of Gore, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested forthwith to present their accounts, duly authenticated, to the Subscriber.

HERMIONE DOD, Widow and Administratrix, By her Attorney, JOHN F. MADDOCK, Solicitor in Chancery, Chancery Agent, &c. Cheviot's Buildings, Toronto, 10th May, 1838. 444-12w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late ISAAC WILSON, of York Township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons to whom the Estate is indebted are requested to present their accounts, for adjustment, to the Executors. MATTHEW WAITE, Executor. ISAAC WAITE, Jun., Executor. All persons having business with the above Estate can see the Executors at Mr. George Harrison's Inn, Newgate Street, Toronto, on the following days, viz: the 11th and 25th of May, and the 16th of June, and the 13th of July, at 12 o'clock noon each day. Toronto, April 26, 1838. 4211w

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having authority to arrange the affairs of the Estate of the late SIMON WASHINGTON, Esquire, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against the said Estate, will send them to the Subscriber, properly authenticated, with every necessary information concerning the same. And it is also requested that those persons who are in any manner indebted to the Estate will make immediate settlement, otherwise steps will be taken to enforce payment. JOS. C. MORRISON. 141f Toronto, 9th October, 1837.

IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANNAN & Co. beg to inform their customers, and the Trade generally, that they are this Spring receiving a very large and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods by the first Ship from Greenock, Liverpool and London,—some of which have already arrived at Quebec and Montreal—and they expect by 25th inst. to have a full assortment opened out here, which they will sell at their usual low advance for Cash, or on their regular terms of Credit when satisfied that punctual payment will be made. Toronto, 18th May, 1838. 84-41

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON,

HAS REMOVED from NIAGARA, No. 44, Newgate Street, TORONTO. July, 1835. 2961f

Kay, Whitehead, & Co.

BEG leave to inform their Upper Canada friends, that they expect, by the first Vessels, a very Extensive and Choice Assortment of DRY-GOODS. Montreal, 20th April, 1838. 42-1f.

ROBERT MACKAY

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their liberal support during the time he has been in business, and as he now withdraws from the same, would respectfully recommend his successor.

MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON,

begs to inform the public that he has purchased of Mr. ROBERT MACKAY his whole stock of GOODS contained in No. 48 King Street, consisting of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., which he intends to continue the business as heretofore, and hopes to meet with public support. Toronto, 20th June, 1838. 450-4

WILLIAM HENDERSON

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has purchased of Mr. ROBERT MACKAY his whole stock of GOODS contained in No. 48 King Street, consisting of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., which he intends to continue the business as heretofore, and hopes to meet with public support. Toronto, June 27, 1838. 451

IMPORTANT.

THE Subscriber having just received his New and Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS, has fully determined to sell them at a much lower rate than he has hitherto done, and consequently solicits the attention of the public thereto. GEO. B. SPENCER. Chequers House, Toronto, 26th June, 1838. 50

THOMSON & LAWSON,

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, NEW YORK. BEG to intimate to the public of Upper Canada, that they have opened a branch Establishment in New Street, Toronto, under the charge of Mr. Thomson where they will continue to keep a stock suited to the Trade. The following GOODS they are daily receiving to hand, and offer for sale on liberal terms:— 150 Bags Green Coffee, 23 Tierces Rice, 6 Hhds. Refined Sugar, 100 Kegs fine Plug Tobacco, 40 Boxes Cavendish and Ladies' Twist, 60 Cases Tobacco Pipes, (glazed ends), 20 Cases Carbonate of Soda and Tartaric Acid, 18 Casks Epsom Salts, 14 Boxes Roll Bristles, 18 Boxes Candles Wick, 6 Dozen Pawler Candle Moulds, 200 do. Hambro' lines, 10 Cwt. Cod Luce and Twine, 600 Reams Wrapping Paper, 500 lbs. weighed Pins, 25000 finest drilled eyed Needles, 30 Tons English Bar Iron, (assorted), 1 Ton Logging Chains, 6 Bags Wrought Iron Nails, 500 lbs. Shoe Thread, (assorted), 1000 Wheat Bags, (plain and twilled), 170 pieces Brown 36 inch Linen Sheetings, 10 do. Cream and White do. 25 do. Cream and Brown Duck, 10 do. Domet and Toweling, 20 do. Brown Canvas, 5 do. Yellow Cotton and Carpeting. Toronto, June 11, 1838. 48.

THE Subscribers are now receiving

1000 STOVES, From the Foundry of JOSEPH VAN NORMAN, of Normandale, Long Point, Upper Canada, consisting of 20 Inch. 22 do. 24 do. 26 do. 28 do. 30 do. 32 do. 34 do. 36 do. Plato Stoves—elegant patterns. Oval Stoves—double plate. Also, All sizes of the very justly celebrated VAN NORMAN COOKING STOVE, which for simplicity of construction, economy in fuel, and really good oven, cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other stove in the Market. Dog Irons, Bake Pans, Belly Pots, Spiders, &c. &c. which will be offered to the trade on advantageous terms. CHAMPION BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Hardware Merchants, 22, Yonge Street, Sept. 1837. 400

A. LAURIE & Co.

CORNER OF KING AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO. BEG to intimate to the public generally, that they are now receiving, direct from Great Britain, a very extensive and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. The whole of which having been most carefully and judiciously selected in the first Manufacturing Establishments in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer their Spring Importations at unusually low prices. They would also beg to state to the Trade, that with the view of entering more extensively into the Wholesale Business, independent of their other Branch, their importations this Spring will in consequence be very large. Upon examination, they are satisfied, that both in price and quality their Goods will be found equal to those of any other House in either of the Provinces. N. B. Entrance to the Wholesale Establishment, second door west from Yonge Street. May 28th, 1838. 46 10

Fresh Importation of New Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. 173 King Street. S. E. TAYLOR, having opened his New Brick Warehouse, 173 King Street, four doors East of his former well-known stand, begs to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he means to continue his old system of Low Prices, which heretofore has given so much satisfaction. S. E. T. has now on hand an extensive assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, comprising every variety of Fine and Superfine Broad and Narrow Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, Moleskins, Barbagons, and Fustians; Grey and White Cottons, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Bedticks, &c. &c., which he intends very materially to enlarge by his Fall importations. Merchants from a distance are earnestly requested to call and examine the Qualities and Prices of his Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident they will bear comparison with those of any Establishment in the Province. N. B. The lowest price which can be taken will be asked at once, from which no abatement will be made. Toronto, August 1st, 1837. 404

JOSEPH C. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY, &c. At the office of the late S. WASHINGTON, Esq. Duke Street. 50

ALEXANDER GRANT,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court House. March 25th, 1837. 385-1f

British America Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital stock paid in for the half year ending on the 30th inst., was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on, and after the 16th day of July next. The transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of July inclusive. By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 19th June, 1838. 51-2w

THE Subscriber having taken the

premises, 181 King Street, lately occupied by S. E. Taylor, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has just received an extensive and well selected Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinos, Moleskins, Grey and White Cottons, &c., &c., which he now offers to the public at very low prices for cash only. 414 if H. STEWART. Purchasers are requested to call and examine his goods and prices before they buy. MACFARLANE & WYLLIE, CLOTHING, HAT, HOSIERY, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, (West corner of Market Buildings.) BE SPECIFICALLY intimate that they have received their Spring Importations, comprising a large assortment of Fancy Prints, Printed Muslins, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. &c. Also an excellent assortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Summer Stuffs, and a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing. Having engaged a Furrier and Cutter from one of the most fashionable Tailoring Establishments in London to superintend the making up of Fine Cloths, they can supply customers in the best style, and at the lowest possible prices for Cash. Toronto, 1st June, 1838. 450 4w.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

W. C. KEELE, Esq., SOLICITOR & EQUITY DRAFTSMAN. BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO. MR. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Court at Westminster, offers his services to the profession as CHANCERY AGENT on the usual terms. y.6

MR. WOOD, DENTIST,

Cheviot's Buildings, King Street. MR. WOOD on his return to the city, begs leave to state, that he has made arrangements for a constant supply of Incomparable Mineral Teeth, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and for immediate information of any improvements in the different branches of Dental Surgery. Besides the usual materials for filling decayed teeth, gold, platinum, silver, and tin foils, Mr. W. has the Royal Mineral Cement, which in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W. may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

Swords! Swords! Swords!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may be favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regulation Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbards; also, Sword Belts and Scabbards for the Shoulders made to order, and forwarded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW, No. 120, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838. 426

JUST PUBLISHED, and FOR SALE

by EASTWOOD & SKINNER, The Domestic Physician and Traveller's Medical Companion, compiled from the practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, viz: Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Henry Hallford, Doctors Baile, Latham, Heberden, Saunders, Babington, Brickcock, &c. &c. Toronto, April 6, 1838. 39

Superior Patent Pumps,

FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, TANKS, &c. THE Subscriber invites the attention of the Public to the above article—an assortment of which he has now on hand at his Manufactory in St. Catharines U. C., where he is also prepared to execute all orders for the same, at wholesale or retail, on short notice. The superiority of these pumps over all others, consists in their cheapness, durability, the quantity of water and ease with which it is raised, and their not being liable to freeze in the coldest weather. They occupy but a small space, do not injure the purity of the water, and are not liable to get out of order. N. B.—It is necessary that all orders for Well or Cistern Pumps should give accurate measures of the same, from the top of the platform to the bottom of the Well, &c., so that the length may be formed suitably, at the Shop. A low, but uniform and fixed price is put on these pumps, when taken at the shop; or, as they are more common, they will be conveyed wherever ordered, and set in operation at a moderate charge. A. M. MILLS. St. Catharines, Jan. 4th, 1838. The following named Gentlemen will act as Agents, for the sale of the above Pumps, at their respective places of business, viz:— Messrs. WATKINS & HARRIS, Toronto. A. CARPENTER, Hamilton. All kinds of Iron Turning, Drilling, Cutting Screws and Spur Gears, done to order; at the above Establishment, with neatness and despatch. The above Pumps may be seen in operation at the Stores of SAUEL E. TAYLOR, WILLIAM WARE, and WATKINS & HARRIS. Price for Cistern Pump £3 0 0, and 7/6 per foot for pipe. Price for Well Pump £3 10 0, and 7/6 per foot for pipe. Toronto, January 17th, 1838. 1431

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,

Fancy Dyer and Renovator of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Apparel. MAKES this opportunity to inform his numerous patrons that he has removed from his old stand in King Street, to No. 6 York Street, where he hopes to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Toronto, March 28, 1838. 1437

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN DODSWORTH tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public of Toronto and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to apprise them that he has removed to 192 King Street, three doors East of Yonge Street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of their favours. Toronto, Nov. 6, 1837. 417f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HOCKEN, from MONTREAL, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, 144 King Street, (Opposite W. Cornack's & Co.) A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes. Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER.—All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, May 23, 1837. 393 if

MACHINE BUILDING.

RUSSEL RICH would inform Woollen Manufacturers that he is now prepared to make all kinds of WOOLLEN MACHINERY, warranted to be equal to any that can be had in the Province or the United States. Also, a Machine for grinding S. Parson's Shearing Machine Blades; Wood and Iron Engine Lathes made to order; Brass and Iron Turning, of all descriptions, done with neatness and despatch. St. Johns, Short Hills, Niagara District, U. C. 1837. 3821f

Valuable Freehold Property in the City For Sale Cheap.

A HOUSE AND LOT, on Lot Street East, near Yonge Street, is offered For Sale, considerably beneath cost. The House is commodious, perfectly new, well finished and painted throughout. There is on the premises a very superior Well of Water, a safe Wood House, &c. It is a desirable private residence, or, from its proximity to the centre of the City, would make a good Boarding House. The Terms will be very reasonable. Apply at this Office. Toronto, April 17, 1838.

A FARM FOR SALE,

IN the Township of Toronto, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 2d Concession, west of Hurontario Street, containing 120 Acres of Land, with Farming Stock and Utensils. The terms will be made known on the premises. GEO. & B. MONGER. May 17th, 1838. 445-1f

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 10 in the 7th Concession of Kitley, District of Johnstown, 116 Acres. The farm is well watered, and has 60 Acres improved, with good House and Barn. Terms may be known by applying to John Morgan on the premises, whom I authorize to sell the property. GEORGE MORGAN. Scarborough, H. D., July 4th, 1838. 451-1f

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY desirable FARM, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-Three Acres of well cultivated Land, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and other requisite out-buildings—situated on the Niagara Frontier, between Queenston and the Whirlpool. Particulars may be obtained on application (Free of Postage) to Dr. HAMILTON, Queenston Heights. February, 1838. 1yp431

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE, being the North-West Half of Lot No. Two in the Third Concession in the TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, within half a mile of the Village of STREETVILLE, containing One Hundred Acres, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation; with a good two-story Frame House and Log Barn, and a very fine young Orchard. Also, Forty Acres opposite said Farm; twenty of which are cleared, with a good Frame House, two story and a half. Both Farms are well watered. This property is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. HENRY SHELL. Toronto Township, Nov. 27, 1837. 201f

LANDS FOR SALE,

IN the London District, Upper Canada, 260 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, ANDERSON, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement, with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to mortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to H. SPAFFORD, Esq., Brockville. April 20, 1837. 359

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM, being the North three fourths of Lot No. 56, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, only 15 miles from the City of Toronto, containing 157 Acres, 70 of which are under improvement. There are on the Lot a good Orchard, a Log House and Barn, and a good stream of water crossing each end of the Farm. For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises. JOHN ENDICOTT. Vaughan, August, 1837. 3wp, 4061f

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

(WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.) For Sale at this Office. CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

TERMS.

The price of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is twelve shillings and six pence a year, in advance; or, fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or, seventeen shillings and six pence, if not paid before the end of the year. Subscribers may pay their subscription in advance, or by the month, or by the quarter, or by the half year, or by the year, as they may prefer. All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid.